LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY FOR MARCH, 1557. LEARY & CO. SQUARTERLY FOR MARCH.

Citizens and strangers, patrons of our firm, will initiat our
attors an unusual variety of Grathemer's Breas Hars, pre
pared for the Easter Holidays. Also, Faris-made Sort Hars of
pared for the Easter Holidays. Also, Faris-made Sort Hars of
pared for the Easter Holidays. Also, Faris-made Sort Hars,
proof traveling Har in offered to the trade by the docum, and
retailed at our counter at Paris prices.

Leary & Co.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats.

Arter House, Broadway.

SPRING, ISSO.

One new Spring Styles of Clothing are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overcoats, Raglass, Engish and Fronch Business Coats, bear and Fronce Coats, the Also, very choice styles of Cassimper Partaloons, Fancy and red contract of the State Coats, the Also, very choice Plant Forts. Our Certof Room is stocked with our Late informations of New goods, many of which can be to allow now here cise. This department, headed by Mr. Lyman Drawt, in in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylial gardents and goods. Prompt attractions in the way of stylial gardents and goods. Prompt attractions in the way of stylial gardents and goods. Prompt attractions with a Co.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren, st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvers.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvers.

Terratry, Bauddal, S. There Ply and Indead Carpeting Imported appressly for this Spring's trade, which, until forther motice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird Series to the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand et.

Now! Now!! Now!!

If you want Chasa, Glass, Gas Fixtures or Silver-Plates
Wark, now is your time. Mosers, Dattey & Co., Nos. 631
and 65; Broadway, are selling off their entire stock. See their
list of prices in the Dry-Goods column of this paper.

A LOW PRICE AND QUICK SALE!

Beautiful

INCRAIN CASPETS, from 3, to 6, per yard.
Old Corress, from 2, 66 to 5.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWSTY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S INFROVED SALAMANDER SATES
HAVE NEVER FAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY ST.

FIRST OF MAY."

ACKERMAN & MILLER,

NO. 101 Nassanst, next to The Herald Office.

Sign-Boards Always Ready. EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL Are the Middallion Velver Carpets imported by Hiram Andreson, No. 29 Bowery.

Splendid yard-wide Velvers and Taxestry Brussels,
At Marvelously Low Prices.

Wigs !-Hair-Dye!!-Wigs!!-Batchelor Wies :—HARL-PIE: Wies: DATCHELOR'S
Vies and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house,
hay are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
use and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beat
cok in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying has
mous Drn. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c .- WM. R. PRINCE L. Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized FRUIT and TREES, including large EVERGREES, suitable for immediate bearing and comment. Price catalogues at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.—I. SI. SINGER & CO. GARRITE, a beautiful Piotorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about NEWING MACHINES, and answers all quasitions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will hearn how to purchase a Sewing Machine with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sent greats to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. CINGER & CO., No. 523 Broadway, New-York.

IREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Firsh log, near New York, invite the attention of those about planting to their large and well grown stock of decideous and evergreen Trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic Plants, Roses and Vines can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall at, basement.

At about three in the atternoon, the basicst looking place we meet with its the store of Messrs. Datter & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They are selling off, and the ladies are crowing the place to make their selections. Look in at the house the control of th

PIANOS AND MELODEONS-GREAT BARGAINS Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Mrt.odross will sold until the 36th inst. at lower prices than ever beforegred in this city. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Pianoved, tuned and repaired. Horace Waters, Agent.

INDIA RUBBBER GLOVES are very useful in all kinds of Housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dye-ing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white—particu-larly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For saie at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs. SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

200 doz. Silver-plated Table Spoons, at \$3.75 the doz. 300

Goz. Silver-plated Teaspoons, at \$1.50 the doz. 20 Silverplated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, at \$20. 100 Silver-plated Toast
Racks, at \$2.75 each.

W. J. F. DALEK'S CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPLENDID EVERGREEN TREES.-These can be

TO CARPET BUYERS.

SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. 51 40
THREE-FLY. 100
SUPERFIAS INGRAIN. 80
LACE and other CURTAINS very cheap at the One-Price Store
YOUNG & JATNE, No. 364 Broadway.
Opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Opposite Taylor's Sa RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH ACO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentias Morr, Willard And Danker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. m. to 3p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2; Maiden-Lane, New-York.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M.
PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the
above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks
and Cross-bass. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below
Maidee-lose.

BRUSHES of every description less than any other cetablishment in the city. Barry's Tricopherous, 12; cents; Musk and other Perfumes, 12; cents; Lyon's Kathairon, 15c.; Phalon's Paphian Lotion, 40c.; Pomades, Soape, &c., at Poster & Farrent Description, 41c.; Pomades, Soape, &c., at Poster & Farrent Description, 41c.; Pomades, 50c.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUPACTORY.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUPACTORY.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince at, 3d block west of Broadway.

An examination of my extensive associment of New and
Original Designs will consince the most fastidious that Fixtures
which deep competition for durability and style can be bought
at this establishment at prices lovers by far than at any other
house in the United Saise. Old Gas-Fixtures Regilt, Freech
or artistic Brouze, and warranted to look equal to new. The
Blow-Room is on the ground door, not the 2d or 3d.

JAMAS G. MOFFET.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Greens and Wooster.

N. B.—Ne arks charge. Fixtures bought at this establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened at the prices for sahich
they are sold.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS DEWARD, KELTY & PERGUSON, No. 201 Broadway.

A WELL-MERITED REPUTATION.-That por tion of New-York humanity who wear bifurcated garments concede that they are much indebted to Mr. E. DEGROOT, where me clothing Warehouse at No. 142 Fultonest, where me be tound a large and valuable assortment of ready-made Clothing. Very fastidious indeed must be the taste of the gentle may who cannot make a selection from his stock.

CURTAINS-LACK AND MUDICION,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.
KELTY & PERGUSON,
No. 201 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATRNT SALAMANDER SAFE.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.—Call and exam Broadway, up stairs. They are simple in construction, do but ter work and are soid at a lower price than any other Machine in the market. Every description of work done to order with nestures and dispatch.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS .- M. C. T. KIMBALL

late of the firm of Bradley & Kimball, has the superintendence of the Boot Manufacturing Department of CANTRELL'S New Establishment, No. 513 Broadway. His long experience in this branch of the trade will guarantee customers the finest work in materials, and CANTRELL's principle of selling every article of his stock at a low price, will afford entire satisfaction to gentlemen who buy their Boots at his establishment.

ST. NICHOLAS.-Ladies staying at the different Hotels wishing their supply of Shors for the season, can fi Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boors and Shors of the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price J. B. MILLER & Co.'s, No. 134 Canal-st

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-The ger tineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the scatter mark of the words "Hollow av. New York and London." in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is sportions. Sold at the numericatory. No. 20 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 65 cents, and \$1 per box or pot.

NEW CARPETING .- Velvet Carpeting, 10s. to 12. English Tapestry Brussels, 8 to 10 : Ollcioth 8 vards wide; good Ingrain Carpeting, 2/6 per yard; superfine, 5/6 to 7/.
Top-stry Ingrain, 8 to 8/6. All who want Carpeting at bar goods should cell early to avoid the rush.

Livarr, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington st.

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NOA 66 and 68

FULTOR STREET,

Be'n Gold and Cleiry-sis.

The amount of fine and chesp
black cloth Frock Costs, fine and
chesp cassimers Business Costs
contained in this extensive Establish
ment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for
as regards price Evass flatters himself tha
he can and does undersell overy other cloth
ler in the City of New York. For instanfinest custom-made Dress Frock Costs. 414

Flock Costs, well made and trimmed. 5
5,000 Cassimer Business Costs. 3

g Easlans. 5

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5

Eful Bine Cloth Dress Costs. 5

5

THE CROTON MANUPACTURING COMPANY Offer at Wholesale Paper Hangings, Borders, Wishoo Shades, &c., of their own manufacture and importation, the lowest cash prices, at No. 10 Constlands of the property opposite the Wishers Hotel.

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &c .- The

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WARRHOUSE .- We EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WARRINGSE. As are now prepared to offer the retail hatters, both in the city and country, an entirely new and very desirable stock, manifactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for Men and Boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of Children's richly-trimmed STRAW HATS ever offered, every atticle leins strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to effer greater advantages to buyers.

A. Leland & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS,

Beautiful as a parlet or dining-room ornament, silver-pisted, warranted to keep ice fourteen hours the hottest weather. For saie at the cost price,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Fish and Provisions, LARD! MACKFREL! EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO., PORK!
COPPISH! Wholesale Dealers in
HERRING! Fish and Provisions, LARD!
BLUFFISH! Commission Merchants,
HAMS! No. 196 Greenwich st,
Pickled Bass! New-York Butter

New Pork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857.

S. P. TAFT, Brodhead-What State

It is rumored that a third injunction upon the new Board of Police Commissioners is preparing, but we do not hear that an application therefor has

The Corporation Counsel is, we learn, in no burry to proceed against the Central Park Commissioners, or other officers under the new city acts. He proposes to wait for authentic copies from Albany, and to carefully examine the provisions of each statute, before pressing the question of its constitutionality to a suit.

The state of the beef cattle market still remain n a condition that should induce both producer and consumer of beef to think-one whether he can afford to produce so little, and the other whether be can afford to eat so much while bullocks sell at such prices as they do now; the particulars of which may be found in our weekly report of this important branch of trade in this city. For two weeks the rates at which cattle have sold on foot is equivalent to 124 to 14 cents for the meat in the quarters, less the value of hides and fat, except some of the coarsest and poorest animals. While paying these prices, notwithstanding the high rates beef is retailed at, butchers declare that they cannot save themselves from loss, and if the present prices of bullocks continue, they must quit business; for, as they are well aware, prices of meat are already as high as their customers can bear-particularly as none of them seem willing to eat anything coarser or more common than a sirloin steak or short rib reast. Offer, a woman that comes into market barefoot, because unable to buy a pair of shoes, a piece of neck, brisket, or flank, and ten to one she will reply that "she don't eat dog meat; and if she is poor she wants as good beef as anybody." It is this that makes first cuts so high. But after all, the only remedy for such burdensome prices of beef, is for us all to resolve to eat less until farmers produce more.

It is stated that the steamer Circassian, with four days later news from Europe, arrived below Quebec last night, but as no telegraph offices were open her news was not forwarded.

The steamer Illinois, which arrived from Aspinwall yesterday afternoon, brings the California mails of April 5, and \$1,489,060 in gold. The news by this arrival is unusually barren of interest. Our accounts from the mines are filled with details of presperous discovery and labor. The catalogue of crimes and accidents shows a somber record.

Judge Davies, it will be seen, has declined to continue the injunction against the Police Commissioners on the ground that Mayor Wood, as a single tax-payer, has no such interest in the matter as will enable him to sustain a suit in his own name and without joining the other parties in interest. As we take it that he has no right to drag those other parties into a lawsuit without their consent -because if he has, then every dissatisfied taxpayer would have at all times the same right, which would lead to endless litigation-it would seem that the scheme of employing the Courts to prevent the execution of the laws is likely to fail. That it ought to fail a single consideration will amply demonstrate.

Mayor Wood applies for and obtains an injunction to stop the operation of the Police Commission, and in the mean time he requires the police to continue to obey his orders. But, if the act establishing the Commission is valid, then the old Board of Police is already extinct, and according to this new method of employing injunctions, what is to prevent the new Commissioners or any other citizen who sees fit, from applying to some Judge to restrain Mayor Wood and his associates of the old Board from exercising powers which the law has taken from them? Sauce for the goose certainly is, or ought to be, sauce for the gander. If the new Commissioners can be enjoined from proceeding to exercise a power expressly conferred upon them by an act of the Legislature, till first it is decided that such act is constitutional there is certainly a bundred times as much reason why the Courts should interfere by injunction to restrain the exercise of an authority which an act of the Legislature has expressly taken away-the continued exercise of which is only based on the assumption that the act of the Legistlature is unconstitutional.

It is easy to see that, if this method of procedure is once established, it will soon be impossible to make any change of any sort without the risk of the introduction of anarchy by the complete elogging of the wheels of our municipal machinery. The atmost extent of authority that it was ever intended to confer upon the Courts, as to the question of the validity and constitutionality of laws, is to sustain

those laws, whenever the decision shall have been reached, on solemn argument, that the Legislature has exceeded its power. To undertake to enjoin the operation of a law till the queetion has been argued and decided, is to assume what no Judge, upon a preliminary question, has a right to assume, that an act of the Legislature is not a law.

The very forms of proceeding in regard to injunctions afford conclusive evidence that they can have no proper application to a case like this. The applicant for an injunction is required to give security for the payment of all damages that may accrue to the parties enjoined if the complaint should turn out to be unfounded, and Mayor Wood has accordingly pledged himself to respond in that way to the extent of \$50,000. But in the case of a law like the new Police law, it is not merely the interest of the Commissioners that is involved, it is the interest of the City, and not merely of the City but of the whole district included in the new bill; and, indeed, of the thousands of strangers collected in it from all parts of the world, who depend on the police for protection to their persons and property. Fifty thousand dollars may be a sufficient security to the Commissioners, so far as their own personal and private interest is concerned; but who is to respond to the public for all the loss and damage liable to accrue in consequence of this proceeding? Who is to make up for all the robberies and burglaries and murders and rascalities generally which the new system, if in operation, might have prevented, but which, with the old system in operation, will go on as a matter of course, if indeed they are not aggravated by the fact that a certain part of the police may think it necessary to make hay while the sun shines, and to improve a position which they can only retain so long as Mayor Wood keeps the matter in litigation?

It would take much more than \$50,000, or the whole \$100,000 that Mayor Wood swears himself to be worth, to secure the city and the public against the damages to which they are liable during each and every day that the act of the Legislature is prevented from going into force-and this single circumstance sufficiently shows the absurdity of applying this mere private remedy to a case involving the public interests.

Mayor Wood appeared in the Board of Councilmen last night, much to the surprise of members not in the secret, and succeeded in forcing through a measure to make the city pay for all the lawsuits he has brought or may hereafter bring to contest the laws enacted by the Legislature. It is no news thing for Mr. Wood to assume doubtful powers; but when he attempts to be Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Aldermen, Councilmen, in fact, to seize upon every department of the Government, the case becomes one of serious aspect. The present affair is briefly this: Some time since, in view of the alleged unconstitutionality of certain laws the Councilmen voted, after a close con test, to empower the Corporation Counsel to employ assistant counsel, if he should deem it proper o do so, to assist him in conducting any legal proceedings to test their validity. Mr. Busteed was consulted in the matter, and it was agreed that five thousand dellars, or so much thereof as might be necessary, would be a proper appropriation. In the meantime Mayor Wood had got an injunction in his own name, as a tax-payer, against the new Police Commission. The Councilmen's bill went to the Board of Aldermen, where the appropriation was raised to ten thousand dollars. Coming back to the other Board the Mayor's fugleman, not having been instructed, opposed a concurrence and had the bill laid over. In the interim he received the necessary light, and last night, under the glittering eye of the Mayor himself, took the back track and forced the measure through, by a vote of 35 to 10. Upon looking at the paper the reason for the extra \$5,000 is apparent. The resolution as originally

adopted by the Councilmen read thus: Resolved, That the sum of \$5,000, or so much there of as may be necessary for this purpose, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the charges of such additional counsel as the Counsel to the Corporation may see proper to associate with himself, for the purpose aforesaid.

The resolution as adopted by the Aldermen is amended by making it \$10,000, and by the following additional words:

"And for the purpose of defraying the expenses of any suit or suits which may have been commenced or may hereafter be commenced by the Mayor to test the validity or constitutionality of any of the recent acts of the Legislature referred to."

This modest addition and the alteration to ten bousand dollars are in the handwriting of Fernando Wood; they were fathered in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. McSpedon, late Corporation printer; when a tool was wanted in the other Board the Mayor asked the services of a leading Democratic member, but was refused. Another was found, more serviceable, and the resolution was concurred in as we have stated, under the personal supervision of the Mayor.

We think the Corporation Counsel has a right to complain of this attempt on the part of the Mayor to usurp the functions of his office. But it is not however, so much a desire to meddle with a coordinate department as to make the people pay for all the legal follies in which Mr. Wood may see fit to indulge. The first injunction having been decided against him, this five thousand dollars will come-if the Controller sees fit to pay it-just in time to settle the counsel fees already incurred, not by the Mayor of New-York but by the individual Fernando Wood.

Suppose the Temperance men of our State were all to hear to the suggestions of Messrs. Edward C. Delavan & Co., and ignore, repudiate and discredit the new Liquor Law, as the Liquor dealers are resolving to do, what good is to come of this How are we to extricate ourselves from the bad and advance to the better or best ! Say that next Fall we appeal to the People to unite with us in electing a Prohibitory Legislature, alleging that this law produces no good and prevents no evil, how readily and forcibly will not the modrate conservative citizens, who decide every important contest as they ultimately incline to one cale or the other, reply: "You have no right to pronounce this Excise Law a failure, and call on us to help you enact a better, when you have never given this one a fair chance, but have conspired to paralyze and nullify it. It is not the law which has failed; rather you have neglected your obvious duty or factiously refused to perform it. Just in good faith enforce and execute the law you now have. or we shall never aid your efforts to replace it by a better." Can any doubt that tens of thousands of temperate and even abstinent citizens, who are neither zealous for Prohibition, nor zealously opposed to it, would hold substantially this language, nd rest their action upon it?

We beg the friends of Temperance and Morality broughout our State to consider this subject thoughtfully, and take that course dictated by Printhe private citizen against the consequences of ciple. Duty and Public Good. Let us make the

best of this law, if only that it may serve as a step to a better one. We shall never be sustained by the moderates in demanding a more stringent act unless we can show that we have made the best

The Illinois, which arrived yesterday, brings the wind-up of the fillibustering operations on the River San Juan-not merely in the shape of news. but bodily, in the persons (somewhat the worse for wear) of a goodly number of the fillibusters. Lockridge's men were all conveyed to Aspinwall in two British frigates, whence they have been shipped-much to the relief of the inhabitants of that place, who regarded their advent with no little alarm-some to this port and some to New-

On the 12th of April, some days after the de parture of the Tennessee from Greytown, a Costa Rican force from Castillo, commanded by Colonel Canty, an Englishman, made its appearance there in the steamer Charles Morgan. The fillibusters had already given up their arms to the Mayor of Greytown on an assurance of being sent home. On Colonel Canty's appearance, Scott, the agent of the Transit Companies, both old and new, and a chief leader in the whole Nicaraguan mischief, was summoned on board one of the British frigates to meet the commander of the Costa Rican troops, where an arrangement was made for Scott's personal safety and the protection of his (we suppose private) property, on condition of giving up Punta Arenas to the Costa Ricans, who took possession of the steamer Rescue, and of a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Canty, having thus taken possession, declared the river open, and communication with the interior had once more been reëstablished. Lockridge still remains at Greytown, intending, perhaps, to go into partnership with Kinney.

No direct accounts have been received from Walker, though we have some further information by way of Costa Rica. It appears that a battle was fought on the 11th of March, near St. George, which Walker attacked with all his disposable force, throwing a large number of shot into the town. In the afternoon he retreated, greatly harassed by Gen. Jerez, who subsequently occupied San Juan del Sur. The allies admit a loss of 22 killed and 60 wounded, but claim, on the authority of deserters, to have inflicted a much greater loss on Walker. They, however, can better afford to ose fifty than Walker to lose one. The last accounts, down to the 13th of April, represent the Costa Ricans as established within 400 yards of the plaza of Rivas, and ready to open fire upon it. Walker's men were said to be suffering both from hunger and sickness. Desertions were frequent, and the speedy end of the enterprise was confidently looked for.

We have at length distinct accounts of the precise demand made of the Government of New-Granada by way of indemnity for the Panama

In addition to pecuniary damages for the loss, inflicted, Aspinwall and Panama were required to be recognized as independent free cities, to share between them in the way of jurisdiction the territory for a width of ten miles on each side of the railroad, their neutrality to be guaranteed by New-Granada and the United States, and other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty. New-Granada was also required to cede to the United States two groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all her reserved rights and privileges in the railroad for a sum to be paid by the United States.

These propositions were peremptorily rejected by the New-Granadian Government, which suggested, however, a negotiation, to which England and France should be parties, for a complete guaranty of the safety of the interoceanic route on the basis of perfect equality to all nations, but saving the territorial sovereignty to New-Granada.

The American Commissioners reply to this very reasonable suggestion that they have no powers, adding that the road belongs to American citizens, as does most of the property that passes over it. Finally, they wind up in a pet by demanding \$400,000 in the way of damages; to which the New-Granadians retort by a similar claim of \$150,000, beside apologies for the insolent conduct and proved falsehoods of Consul Ward and the indecent behavior of Commander Bailey toward the

Governor of Panama. On the whole, the correspondence is quite rich. though we must confess that, on paper, the New-Granadians have decidedly the advantage. We do not well see how our Government is going to evade the suggestion that, if any new provisions are to be made for the safety and neutrality of the transit, the Governments of France and England ought to be made parties to the negotiation.

its VIth) this week, and we must give it at least this raise—that it seems to us the best periodical of its chool, and in candor and temper a model which many of the organs of our various religious denomination night copy with profit. We glean from it that no less than thirty-eight periodicals have from time to time een started in the interest of what calls itself Spiritualism," of which seventeen are still published.

Mr. CRAWFORD will give a musical entertainment this evening at Dodworth's Rooms, wherein he will sing thirteen famous Scottish Songs. Mr. Crawford omes to us warmly commended by the London press.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT UPON THE DRIVER OF

RAILEOAD CAR.—Testerday afternoon, as the Sing Sing baggage car on the Hudson River Railroad was proceeding up West street, when near Spring street, the driver, Joe Hoyt, of the car perceived a car standing in the street near the track. Hoyt shouled to the owner of the cart to get out of the way, but the man replied that there was room enough. The car, however, came in collision with the cart, which se neensed the owner that he picked up a paving-stone and following the car, threw the stone at the driver. The baggage-master of the train witnessing the occurrence, jumped from the car, pursued and caused the arrest of the owner of the cart, and had him taker to the Tombs, where the following affidavit was made:

William Brown, residing at Sing Sing. Westchester County, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am a bagage-master on the Sing Sing train of the Hudson River Rallroad; that I was so employed on the afternoon of the 28th day of April, 1837, on the train of cars in the afternoon of the day sofressid; that when the car in which deponent was riding had reached the corner of Spring and West streets, deponent saw a cart loaded with sand, and to which a horse was attached, backed up against spile of sand in the street in such a position as to bring the bosons of the cart into collision with the car deponent was in when passing by said cart; that the car was immediately stoped until it was accretained that no injury had occurred, when the order to proceed was given; that at the same time deponent as the man here prevent, James Rinn, pick up from the street as large paring-stone, with which in his hand, he ran for a distance of half a block in paraut of the car, and when he came apposite the driver of the car, the said James Rinn violently threw the said paving-stone at the driver of the car, twice the said paving that temple, knocking the said driver prostrate upon the platform of the car, when this deponent went to it assistance and prevented his failing into the street; that the driver was so injured as to remain insensible up to the time deponent to the car, to the lieve that said driver is badly if not dangerously wounded, therefore deponent prays that Rinn, and deponent has reason to believe that said driver is badly if not dangerously wounded, therefore deponent prays that Rinn may be held to inswer the charge as the law directs.

Justice Connolly committed Rinn to prison for furto the Tombs, where the following affidavit was made:

Justice Connolly committed Rinn to prison for further examination. Our reporter subsequently learned that Hoyt was

eriously if not fatally mjured. The stone struck on the temple bone, and though not severe enough to sion and concussion of the brain. The injured man was conveyed to his residence on Tenth avenue, where he received necessary medical attendance.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS NEWS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, April 25, 1857. Secretary Stanton addressed the citizens last even-ing, and was introduced by Governor Robinson. He repeated the general points of his published address, and said the laws of the Bogus Legislature must be enforced and the Territorial taxes paid. The latter proposition was decidedly negatived by the audience. He was listened to pleasantly and respectfully through-

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.
In a business conversation to-day the President said that the Controller's jurisdiction under the Ramasy and Cormick law is absolute; and that the President must enforce the law as enacted. The matter causes much talk, as it is generally considered to overrule the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject.
Robert S. Stephens has been appointed Commissioner to superintend the saie of the trust lands of the confederated bands of the Kaskaskias, Peoria, Piankeshaws and Wea Indians on the 4th of June at FROM WASHINGTON

Kansas.

G. Auguste Johnson was confirmed by the Senate on the last day of its session as Consul to Beirut, but will not be commissioned.

Aza Beall has declined the appointment of Disbursing Agent for Magraw's section of the Pacific wagon

road.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have been received. They contain nothing of interest.

The sword given to Commander Hartstene by the British Government was presented to him to-day by

Secretary Toucey.

Senator Douglas leaves for Illinois to-morrow.

Mr. Morse, Minister to New-Granada, has informed the Administration by telegraph of his arrival at New-Orleans. He is expected shortly at Washington to report the particulars connected with his unsuccessful

mission to Bogota.

The President has appointed Lewis G. Pyles Register of the Land-Office at Newmansville, Florida, vice Prevatt, deceased, and Abraham H. Palmer Receiver of Public Moneys at Council Bluffs, Iowa, vice Lowe,

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

Judge Wright has refused an injunction restraining the city frem paying the interest on the Albany and Northern Railroad Bonds, due at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s May 1; but as no provision has been made to meet the interest, it will not be paid when due.

Mr. Farrell, an important witness in the Burdell murder case, has been tried on a charge of illegal voting, and discharged, the Court finding no wrong intention. FROM ALBANY.

tention.

The Hon. J. T. Headley, Secretary of State, has consented to deliver the oration before the Hermean Society of Hobart College, at Geneva, at the commencement in July.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

A steamer supposed to be the Circassian, from Liverpool, with four days later news, arrived below Quebec this evening, but the Canadian Telegraph lines closed before she arrived up. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The Boston, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Glerken, from Bremen April 9, for New-York, arrived at this port this evening short of coal. She brings eight cabin and 509 steerage passengers. She reports having seen large quantities of ice on the Banks, from lat. 45° to 47° and lon. 47° to 49° 30°.

CANAL TROUBLES. CANAL TROUBLES.
UTICA, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.
Much indignation is manifested in this city among the forwarders on account of instructions having been issued from the Auditor of the State to the Collectors on the Extense. on the Eastern Division, directing them not to pass any boats upon the canal, notwithstanding it is now in readiness to commence navigation, through the indefatigable efforts of Commissioner Sherrill.

AN ELOPEMENT CASE. AN ELOPEMENT CASE.

Judge Torbett to-day decided that the wealthy heiress, Miss Martin, who recently eloped with Mr. Boyd, was at liberty to go to her husband. The Judge, however, doubted the legality of the marriage, as the banns were not published. The case has been up on a writ of habeas corpus since Friday last, and has caused great excitement. The parties are highly respectable.

TRIAL FOR RAPE. Boston, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

In the Municipal Court, to-day, Robert Sullivan was convicted of the rape of Ellen Desmond. The law imposes confinement in the State Prison for life for the offense. Goodrich and White, who were also implicated in the same outrage, which resulted in the young women's death from the harder received by implicated in the same outrage, which resulted in the young woman's death from the hjurius received by jumping from a third-story window, are yet to be tried for the crime.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

Navigation will probably not reopen before the 15th of May, if so soon. It depends entirely on favorable winds. Our harbor is still closed by ice.

NAVIGATION OF THE ERIE CANAL. FORT PLAIN, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.
Commissioner Sherrili will have the Eastern Divison of the Eric Canal in navigable order by the late flay. The Auditor refuses to pass boats at present.

WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

Letters from Texas state that the recent cold weather had done much injury to the crops in the various parts of the State. NAVIGATION WESTWARD.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

Lake navigation between Dunkirk and western ports was resumed on Saturday. The New-York and Eric Railroad Company's propellers Elmira, Olean and New-York departed, and four others arrived. FIRES.

FIRES.
RICHMOND, Va., April 28, 1857.
A fire in Oxford, North Carolina, destroyed an entire block. The heaviest losers are Herndon & Mitchell. Loss, \$30,000.
A fire at Montgomery, Alabama, on Sunday, burnt Carter's Livery Stable and thirty horses, including most of those belonging to Otton's Circus, and others of great value. Loss \$30,000.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS .- On Tuesday the Commissioners were sworn into office before Judge Clerke. We sincerely hope that they will proceed to work without unnecessary delay, and that they will not be deterred by any proceedings of our singular Mayor, and his strange satellites. The Park has lain in deso-lation since the bill first passed, and, except to feed the Mayor's friends and use the peoples money, no work has been accomplished towards its improvement. The commission as completed consists of the following gentlemen selected from all parties and professions — the are men who will command the confidence of the pub-lic:—Robert J. Dillon, Charles H. Russell, James E. Cooley, John A. C. Gray, Thomas C. Field, Charles W. Elliott, Andrew H. Greene, James Hogg, John F. Butterworth, Waldo Hutchins, and William K. Strong

MEN WHO READ THE NEWSPAPERS .- On Sunday morning last, the Chief of the Cincinnatti Police Department, accompanied by one of his Police Captairs, being in the city upon business, refreshed them selves with a walk along the docks on the North River. During their perambulations they came in contact with a gentleman about town who endeavored to subdue them by exercising himself in the pocketbook-dropping game, but they were prepared for him, and but for their having arranged to return home or Monday morning would have taken the scoundred into custedy and brought him to justice. They were somewhat rustic in their appearance, and were, no doubt, taken for simpletons, but the fact of their having been in the habit of reading the newspapers and thereby being posted up, they were perfectly confident of their cutire safety.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CATHEDRAL

The following interesting account of the lam of a American ship Cathedral, belonging to Messar Read Train & Co., off Cape Horn, on her way from the United States to San Francisco, has been kindly faunished States to con residence by Mr. A. R. Clarks, in chief officer of the ill-fated vessel, who, together un the second, third and fourth officers and cock, and present in this city, from whence they will be pen nome by the United States Consul at the expenses

the Government:
Mesers. Exocu Train & Co.—Gentlemen: It is an mesars. ENGCH TRAIN & Co.—Gentlemen: It is use sincere and heartfelt sorrow that I write to announce you the total loss of your noble ship Cathedral as her gallant and ill-fated commander, Wm. H. Howst which took place off Cape Horn on the afternoon Wednesday, February 18, 1857, while in latitude & 14 S., and longitude 63° 38' W. The full particular of this melancholy disaster I shall now proceed to a tail.

Wednesday, February 18, 1857, while in latitude in 14'S., and longitude 69'3 St W. The full particular of this melancholy disaster I shall now proceed to sail.

At about 2:40 p. m., while lying to under cincefed topsails, fore storm staysail and sponcer, whip beading to the southward and westward, we about N. N. W., a tremendous sea struck the ship, as heavy squall passing at the same moment, she immediately over on her beam ends. The Captabeing unable to leave his berth on account of discinctions of the ship, and to request his orders. He directed me to use every means in my power to right the vessel, and not to cut away the masts except as a last resource. I found, however, that no other means would avail, and accordingly gave the order to cut away the mirrar mast, which was done, without any good effect. The main must was next cut away, and, as it went over the side, it carried away with it the gallows, upon which were lashed two life boats, the captain's gig and a whale boat. As I then perceived that the saip did as pay off, but lay dead in the trough of the sea, settling very fast, and as the carpenter reported that water we rushing into the 'tween decks through the forward sea, the, I directed the second efficer to go forward and else away the long-boat, which was lashed on the weathe side of the forward house, while I went below and informed the Captain of what I had done. I told his that in my opinion the vessel would go down in a very short time, and requested him to allow me to have him carried out and placed on board the boat. The however, he refused, declaring that he water rushing in the the full of the sea, settling on the sea, even the ship, and that the boat could not live fin minutes in such a sea. I then went again on deek when the third officer informed me that the topatic were open, the coal falling out and the water rushing to prevail upon him, the ship fell over full upon he side, and the water immediately half filled the cabia. The captain till then; through, and falling in up to my shoul shoved off, and had had always vessel when a tremendous sea struck her, lifted as a swept us round her stern and covered her at once from our sight. We saw nothing of her afterward, except a few pieces of board and one spare spar.

It was just 40 minutes from the time the ship we thrown upon her beam-ends until she disappeared is over from our sight.

It was just 40 minutes from the time the ship we thrown upon her beam-ends until she disappeared beever from our sight.

When the mainmast carried the four after-bost over the side, all the oars which were on deck, being lashed inside them, of course went also, and the space oars were below and of course in "cessible to us.

We therefore found ourselves, 36 in number, as board an open boat with neither oars nor sails. On half our number—the watch which was below at the time of the accident—being in the clothesthey left the betths in, and with nothing but three or four pieces batten, a piece of the loom of an oar and a small hie of board which we broke from the bottom ceiling a the boat to keep her head to wind.

During the whole time of the disaster a bark as ship were in sight of us to leeward, the bark, at the time the ship went down, being distant about the miles, bearing about S. E. Toward her all our bost were directed, but we soon found that she drifted be leeward faster than we did, and that our only chase would be to put the boat before the wind and ru down to her. This, after much trouble, we succeeded a doing by making some of the men stand up in the bows of the boat and spread out their oil jackets, as after several hours of hard labor, in bailing and keying the boat before the wind, we rounded to under the stem of the bark Ann Pitcairn Sharp, of Marypot England, Capt. Robert Glaister Sharp, to whom, using the boat before the wind, we rounded to under the stem of the bark Ann Pitcairn Sharp, of Marypot England, Capt. Robert Glaister Sharp, to whom, using the boat before the wind, we rounded to under the stem of the bark Ann Pitcairn Sharp, of Marypot England, Capt. Robert Glaister Sharp, to whom, using the boat sharp of the bark Ann Pitcairn Sharp, of Marypot England, Capt. Robert Glaister Sharp, to whom, using the boat shade of the second of the squalls which were constantly passing, it was impossible for him to see us so far to windward, though he had a look-out at the main topmast head.

This, gen

count of the most lamentable and unforeseen causerrophe which it has ever been my misfortune to be concerned in—lamentable on account of the loss of life which occurred, especially that of the Captain, and unforeseen, as no one could have foreseen or faccide an accident of this description happening to a vessel so strongly built and so well bulkheaded as the Chendral.

I send you below a full list of the names of all these lost and sweed and will forward you on the first of the control of the con

I send you below a full list of the names of all use portunity a detailed account of the Captain's last a ness, and other little matters here untouched, as have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

With the very highest respect, your very obedient servant, ADREW RICHARD CLARK.

Late Chief Officer of the ship Cathedra.

P. S.—We left at about 3:20 p. m., and arrived so board the bark at 11:35 p. m.

board the bark at 11:35 p. m.

We certify that the foregoing account is tree and exact in every particular, and bear our testimony to the undaunted courage and skill of the chief officer in all his exertions for the safety of the ship, both during the captain's illness and at the time of the wreck.

D. J. COX. 36 Officer.

DANL DRAINE, Carpenter.

DANL DRAINE, Carpenter.

LIST OF LOST AND SAVED.

LOST—Capt. Win. H. Howard, Boston, Mast., Dr. C. W. Kirkendal, Trenton, N. J.; Stewarders, Ann K. Flaherty, St. Johns, N. B.; Seamen, Daniel Sullivan, Ireland; Benjamn Dwis, Britsch, England; ordinary seaman, John Grabam, German Town; bors, Phillip Koch, Philadelphia, Pa. (lost in the book).

Samuel B. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Delany, New York.

ALLEGED FORGERY.-Yesterday afternoon, two of ored women, named Sarah and Elizabeth Clark, were arrested on a charge of forging a receipt for me James Bingham of No. 62 Baxter street, deposed the a certain receipt in a book belonging to Mrs Clark a forgery, the same purporting to be signed by deprent, who never wrote or signed the same, nor author zed any other person to sign it in his behalf. Depenent says that he has reason to suspert and belief that the forgery was committed by the said and Clark and her daughter Sarah Clark.

Several witnesses were examined, but there nothing conclusive elicited as to the name of the complainant being forged to the receipt, or that he had

lost any money.

Bingham, in the course of his cross-exami says he has lived six years in the City of New York

He was questioned as follows:

Question. Did you ever leave the City of New-York darks
those six years? A. I have.

Q For how in most the Pendentiary.

Q. On what charge? A. For re-eviring stolen goods—bake
silver stolen from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Justice Connolly, before whom the prisoners seen

taken, discharged the parties deeming the evident NEW STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.—This new steam

designed for Tileston & Spofford's line of Charleston steamers, went out this morning on an engineers trip. She is about 1,800 burden, and will leave the city on her first trip on Saturday next, under the command of Capt, Berry.

possible use of this one.